

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1874.

consideration of the larger question, as the Colonial procedure, that radical constitutional reform must precede any other, the result of efforts to amend the laws relating to the sale of liquor, and the withdrawal of the Temperance appeal to the voters is not reciprocated by the Publicans Society, for they appear to be exerting themselves still to secure the return of candidates favourable to their interest.

The recent strikes in New South Wales and Victoria have been most unsatisfactory. The wasteful loss of time and wages, the suffering of the unemployed, the loss of the services of both employers and employed, but probably the most regrettable feature of the strike amongst the Sydney ironworkers as well as the Clunes miners was the spirit of selfishness and tyranny exhibited by the strikers. In Sydney the strikers offered an organised and violent opposition to the introduction of outside labour on the plea that their competitors were Chinamen, but this plea was afterwards shown to be utterly fallacious when European miners from Ballarat sought to avail themselves of the openings wilfully created in the labour market by the strike. In Clunes the Clunes strikers were compromised, and the terms of the agreement were more in favour of the miner than the employers. This advantage, however, is more apparent than real, for the conditions did not necessitate the re-employment of the leaders of the strike, and moreover, they are only of a temporary character. The strikers have secured a peace, and in the meantime many of the agricultural workers have left out in the cold, and Ballarat miners are gradually supplanting local men. Certain stipulations of the Miners' Association have no doubt been conceded, but the gain has been little more than a shadow, while the loss has been in actual fact more than those who are again employed are earning. The introduction of outsiders previous to the strike. The townsmen of Clunes did but little sympathy with the Miners' Association, and many of the men employed in the mines, engineers and others, manifested sufficient independence to resist the coercion attempted to be put upon them, although some of the underground workers did not follow them to the top; others were not only banished, but the whole country was forewarned not to admit them to work with associated miners. The Sydney ironworkers, we learn, exacted from the employers on the resumption of work a general condonation to the acts of the leaders of the strike, while the socialists, who were in favour of a similar condonation, and intend to be re-elected, rebuked the men who assisted the masters during the dispute. This sort of tyranny and persecution is not likely to benefit them in the long run. It is the worst incident in the strike, and must secure public sympathy for the persecuted men, and to the extent it has reminded people from the cause of the workmen.

Another dispute occurs. This same conduct has already recited upon the heads of the Clunes miners, and the Sydney ironworkers can hardly expect to fare any better.

The state of our intercommunal relations as exhibited by the line of Custom-houses along the Murray is sufficiently deplorable, but complaints made in our Press to the extent of consideration for the line of Custom-houses along the New South Wales towards Victoria, as shown in the matter of our mutual dealings in live stock, in fact it is alleged that the arrangements in regard to this matter are altogether one-sided. It would appear that there are no restrictions placed by our Government on the export of stock across the Murray, and many thousands of sheep and cattle are sent over from Riverina every month, but if a Victorian flockowner wishes to send a single sheep over from this side, the representative of New South Wales is in readiness to resent this intrusion. Sheep may be sent round by sea to Sydney and there quarantined, after which they may be sent over, but the representative of Victoria from whence they came, making a circuit of five miles, instead of a direct line of 50; and what is suggested is, that this quarantining should take place on the borders of the Murray, instead of the neighbourhood of Port Jackson. If we "love our neighbours as ourselves," there would probably be no quarantining of sheep as these. But the Nihilism is not yet.

The cattle difficulty about which we recently had proclamations and despatches, does not appear to have been entirely got over. Our National Agricultural Association have been in communication with the Government on the subject, but nothing positive has been done. It is suggested that the Government, if a short bill may be introduced into Parliament, should provide for the exclusion of stock from New Zealand while that colony admits cattle from European or other countries where disease exists; but if any such step should be taken, it will be merely for the purpose of getting over Mr. Parkes's scruples about admitting our cattle across the Border.

It is a long time since there has been such a prohibition of New Zealand stock would be a nullity, because no such stock has ever been sent here of late years, and a very unforeseen state of things must arise to render such a trade at all probable.

The complete success which has attended the inauguration of our new graving dock is matter for congratulation, which is not less so because it is not a demand for the expenditure of the caisson case with all the ease which could be desired, and so does the pumping machinery. When the Nelson was inside, the floor of the dock was as dry as the uppermost tier, and the floating of the great ship was accomplished with perfect ease and safety. The Nubia P. and the other boats, which were in the dock, and the Corbular will take her place there in a few days. She will no doubt prove a great attraction. There was ample excuse for a public demonstration over the completion of so grand a work, and something of the kind was always intended, although it was thought best to be first perfectly satisfied of the dock, which is more than a particular complete dock. When, however, this dock was well established it was rather late to prepare for a demonstration, and the Cabinet became alarmed lest if it were a general celebration some untoward accidents might not occur amongst the collected multitudes, and if it were restricted to invited guests it would be a very possible thing to do without offending a vast number of disappointed people. This latter contingency, we may readily imagine, was not pleasant to contemplate on the very eve of the general election, when several members of the Ministry might expect to get the cold shoulder from constituents who had been slighted on the subject of the dock.

The dock is not the worst, but the best of its kind, even to the lowest, rate of interest on the outlay is not to be expected, but everybody seems content to regard the expenditure of a quarter of a million on such a necessary and truly national work with perfect complacency.

The cricket matches with the All-England Eleven are now over, so far as this colony is concerned, and your readers will be glad to hear that the All-England Eleven and the Melbourne cricketers was a draw. It would no doubt have been a victory for the Eleven if the weather had not prevented its being played out. The "promoters" are very well satisfied with the results of the speculation, and Mr. Grace seems to be equally pleased. The visit of the Englishmen has not, however, given rise to any great demonstration on the part of the general public. The obvious want of accord amongst the cricketers themselves, and their complete severance into the two classes of "gentlemen" and "professionals," have worked badly from the first day of their landing here until the day of their departure for Adelaide. One of the players, Lilywhite, has written a very silly letter about the latter section of the eleven being obliged to travel second-class, but the standing grievance is that the "players" are not allowed to associate with the "gentlemen." The broad distinction between the two sections of the team have, however, been kept up everywhere except on Sydney, where, where he made, he found them, through gentlemen. Southwell also told his tale of woe at a little farthing gathering, which

before its time, I believe that if Parliament would only devote itself earnestly to this subject it could be mastered. It must be done sooner or later, and the sooner the better for town and country. The Central Government will thus be enabled to do much unnecessary work which now hampers it, and will be able to devote more delegates power to its officers which they cannot as well use as if the officers were under the surveillance of local bodies. In fact responsibility as essentially necessary now is a mere myth, distance alone rendering responsibility in the proper sense of the term a mere name. I do not desire to reflect on the Government, but I think officers who have been doing duty in these parts. On the whole I think Government has been well and honestly served, the exceptions being few, but very glaring. The press as a rule can in these districts keep its eyes open and has not been wanting in its control when officials from headquarters have been visiting. I hope that in many cases officials have been blamed when the fault was not theirs, but was the result of the system which strained at gnats when camels were sacrificed. We often see John Bull in Australia in this perplexed condition in his desire to do the right thing, and in his ignorance of local conditions or of public opinion. The extension of local government on paper, and the consequent non-rento directis is becoming, I repeat, a necessity in the South-west, if only to show Victoria that we are not, as her people say we are, behind the age. Thousands of Victorian colonists come to Edgemoor on gala days, they see the border town, they see the municipal buildings, they cross the Murray and visit Moama, where the Edgemoor-Murray themselves exhibit to a miserable looking township of the pre-historic period before gold discovery in Australia galvanized the fifth quarter of the globe (as Paddy would say) into new life. Moama, if it were not so far distant from Sydney, would probably be an important town, situated as it is, on the north-west corner of the Murray. It ought to have been the key to Riverina; instead of this our friends at Edgemoor enjoy most of the advantages of a trade already estimated at two millions (telling annually which Victorians claim as their own, but which is really a potent source of revenue to its present prosperous possessor). However, it is only partially true; the first settlers in these parts came from Sydney, and a considerable share of the gold that was first lavished here came through the hands of the speculative, but unfortunate Ben, Boyd. Had Boyd's reputation for honesty and integrity held through him for the Royal Bank which had entrusted to the good-natured old ladies and gentlemen of Great Britain, who entrusted their sovereigns to the bold Ben with the view of securing large interest, and at the same time converting the dusky aborigines of these parts, would not the gold have been more judiciously invested? It was sold some twenty years ago, and I thought the leaseholders had reached their maximum value, but the properties have since changed hands for higher sums, which shows the wisdom of the New South Wales Land Policy in getting away in days gone by with the public estate. This brings me to the question of questions in these parts, viz. the land. Such is the affection for the reputation of the late Victorian "Demos" that at Riverina, that the *Age* (a "bourne") recently sent there a "special correspondent" to pry into our land policy. Now I have a very great regard for "specials" of this kind when they represent journals honestly bent on advocating what is right and just, rather than taking outside views of important political questions. I am a stout and ardent supporter of partiality, and only see these things from the selfish policy of living for the day. They have a mere handful of men in Victoria, comparatively speaking—the greater part of upwards of sixty millions of acres of the richest land in the world has been frittered away. I have no doubt that the same would be true there, so, having got rid of the bulk of the public estate, the *Age* is now insisting that we ought in New South Wales to follow the example. The letters of the *Age* correspondent are just such a production as might be expected from a man who, though desirous of doing what is right, and who is not without a considerable amount of common sense, is not a little prejudiced against the Government on the high way to do the latter. He went to a class of persons who have immigrated from Victoria to the north bank of the Murray—they bring with them all the filthy notions which they became possessed of in the sister colony, and among them is the idea that the land is best sold in small parcels, and that it is worth a value—that they are to buy it in the cheapest, and sell it in the dearest market as soon as they possibly can do so. In fact, they want to do as they did in Victoria—they want to trade in land. Many of them have a notion of becoming permanent settlers here, and they openly avow it. They want to get the price of the land as high as possible, and are disappointed. I speak from personal knowledge, because they cannot get this power at the end of the first twelve months of their settlement. This is striking at the very basis of permanent settlement, and is destroying the primary object of the New South Wales Land Act, for which our colony has made great sacrifices. I do not see that, by representing to the *Age* correspondent that the quality of the land is so excellent, and that good water is to be had by sinking six feet below the surface, their lines have been cast in pleasant places. Then why do they grumble? They overlook the fact that if water is to be had by sinking six feet or so for sinking, it will be within a reasonable distance of the surface, it is on the soil we require the water and not under it. Unless we irrigate extensively, the water in the subterranean deposits is only good for stock that can get water on the surface of the ground. If ample water supplies are to be had, as stated by the *Age* correspondent, the water must be brought to the surface, and the water must be brought to the surface, and the water must be brought to the surface. We require an increase in our falls of rain to make the country carry more stock. Those who have resided here for thirty years or so are astonished at the change for the better in this respect. Among these are men of high intelligence, acute observation, careful in making their statements, and who are certainly getting to meet with and hold much more acquaintance with some of these old settlers. They say that the change in the seasons for the better is most marked, and we can well imagine the dry arid condition of the country as it was thirty-five years since, when we know that for the last five years we have been enjoying the most favourable seasons for stock raising of any of the settlers. Mr. Henry-Sayer Lewis, the young man in partnership with Mr. Throsby since dead, who resided formerly at Throsby Park, near Sydney, Lewis and Throsby, took up "Moira" the theatre of war between the Hon. John O'Shanassy and some selectors, new law men, and some of the old settlers. Lewis was run, big, as an English county, but he was cut up, and in advancing from Moama to Deniliquin, we travel right through it (about twenty-five miles). It has a considerable quantity of good arable land upon it. It also abounds with charming looking plains of a park-like nature. The run is situated in its south-eastern side by the Murray river. The lake abounds with swans, ducks, teal, and its waters contain millions of fish and leeches (the latter are exported to England). In addition to these, the lake has snarks sufficient to give employment to all the lineal descendants of St. Patrick, should any of these be in existence. On the north side of the lake is a fine old house, the seat of Sir John O'Shanassy has settled his son, whose time is occasionally devoted to doing battle with free selectors whom his father graduated under his Land Act in Victoria. As if to pay the penalty of his liberality while Premier of Victoria, Sir John O'Shanassy, like Sir John Lubbock, recently got into a quarrel with a free selector in backroom. His antagonist is the selector class settled in Moira—it is Ateon devoured by his own hounds. It is indeed a strange incident—the potential O'S. who so ruled Victoria for a number of years, whose voice was once law with the multitude, who there

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ENTH MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, MARCH 2,

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THE CHALLENGER CUP.
THE contest between the **Albion** and **Warwick** for the cup was continued on Saturday afternoon. The weather all that could be desired for the enjoyment of the game, the ground was in first-rate order. The long lead out by the holders of the Cup on the previous Saturday, great extent destroyed any interest there might have been in the play. A great many persons who know the strength of the **Warwick** eleven entertained a hope their defeat would not be an ignominious one, but who

Alpers completed their innings of the extraordinary
of 262, any chance the opposing club might have had
considered as absolutely swept away. Woods, after
innings, retired for 57; T. Docker scored 31 before he
disposed of, and W. Docker carried his bat
for 30. The Warwick, nothing daunted by
odds against them, went in for the second
nings with 252 runs to get to win. Humphreys
who was first in with Bennerman, received his quietus
Spoforth, a few minutes later also sent the "W"
back to the pavilion. Fifty runs were now gener-

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have the field a good deal of leather-bunting. At an early period of his innings, Sheridan twisted his ankle, and to enlist the services of Outley he ran for him. The bowler scored, the former was taken out, and Thompson went to bowl. The change, however, was followed by very little improvement; and the half-century went up amid considerable excitement. The bowler then came in again, and A. Locker trundling from his end; but, to all appearance, the bowling was collared. Ten more runs were gained; and just before the stumps were drawn 70 were added to Sheridan's total. The play had now become weary; and their efforts were less vividly applauded.

ALBERTS.—First innings.

N. Thompson, 34	B. Hewitt, 53	K. Spencer, not out
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F. P. Horth, a Bannerman	14	W. Docker, a Bannerman	1
Anderson, a Bannerman	1	Goddard, a Bannerman	1
A. C. Oakes, a Bannerman	1	Bundrick	1
Q. v. Bush	22		
A. C. Oakes	3	Total	3
ALABAMA—Second Innings			
N. Thompson, a Bannerman	53	Wanda, a Pooch	1
N. Thompson, a Bannerman	53	R. S. Smith, a Pooch	1
Goddard, run out	1	Anderson, a Bannerman	1
Alvy, a Bannerman	1	Wanda, run out	1
Alvy	28	W. Docker, not out	2
Alvy	28	Wanda	1
Q. v. Sheridan	9		
Q. v. Sheridan	9	Total	6
Q. v. Bush	31		
ARKANSAS—First Innings			
C. Keilick, c. and T. Wood	1	Chas. Humphreys, a Sp	1
Joe	50	Clark, a Spofford	1
F. F. Fannister, b. F. Spofford	1	Clark, a Spofford	1
Sherridan	1	Humphreys, not out	1
Docker	13	Bundrick	1
Docker	13		
Pooch, b. F. Spofford	2	Total	4
Pooch, b. F. Spofford	2		
Wanda	1		
Hewitt, c. W. Docker, b. F.	1		
Spofford	1		
ARKANSAS—Second Innings			
Humphreys, b. F. Spofford	1	J. Keilick, not out	1
Humphreys, b. F. F. Spofford	1	Sherridan	1
Sherridan, not out	2		
Sherridan, not out	2	3 wickets for	
		Bowling Analysis	
BOWLING—First Innings			
Edna	1	O. O. Wick	1

Bennerson	100	70	8	0
Carroll	10	10	0	0
Thompson	12	7	0	0
Thompson	12	7	0	0
Hewitt	12	7	0	0
Wawaka—Second Innings.				
Bennerson (1 w.)	68	19	4	1
Carroll	10	10	0	0
Hewitt	72	84	2	0
Thompson (3 w.)	87	87	0	0
Park	18	10	0	0
Thompson	84	11	0	0
Foscoe	10	30	0	0
Fisher	16	11	0	8
Wawaka—First Innings.				
A. Dwyer (1 w.)	105	88	8	0
F. Profitt (1 w.)	107	68	0	0
Thompson	16	10	4	1

The annual cricket match between the Students and Students of Newington College took place on Wednesday at the Albert Ground. The weather was very favorable for cricket and the match was a very interesting one. A first-rate luncheon was provided by the Newington College for the players and friends. It was a very good one, and very especially Blinn's (innings for without a chance. St. Evans bowled very well. Several batters left for Newington present.

Ex-Graculis—First Innings.				
Binning, C. H. Webb, C. 51	Wild, run out.	1	0	0
Jones	St. not out.	0	0	0
Carroll	H. Webb, C. 10	K. Evans, C. H. Webb, 10	0	0
McKenna	St. not out.	0	0	0
Bryd	Brigstock, 10	McKenna	0	0
McKenna	St. not out.	0	0	0
Carroll	C. H. Webb, C. 10	Palmer	0	0

Piper, b Evans		Total
Rush, c McKeane, b Bowen	6	
STUNNED		
First innings.		
S. Webb, out.	1	ran out
Brooks, b Brady, b Rush	1	c and b Garrett
Palmer, b S. Evans	1	b Garrett
Ward, b Evans	1	b Garrett, b Evans
H. Webb, b Evans	1	b Evans
McKeane, b Rush	1	b Evans
Stroughton, not out	1	b Evans
Bowen, c Rush, b Evans	1	b Evans
Down, c McKeane, b Rush	1	b Evans
Evans, b S. Evans	1	b Garrett
Flower, c S. Kendall, b Z. Evans	1	not out
Sturdim	1	Sturdim
Total	98	Total

A match was played on Saturday afternoon last, at Park, between the Cornstalks and Cumberland C. C., resulted in an easy victory for the former. The bowler Bovie and Reed for the Cornstalks was very effective that of Dyer and Beaman for the Cumberland.

THE COAL-FIELDS OF THE CLARENCE RIVER.

(From the Examiner, March 17.)

Mrs. T. BAWDEN, M.L.A., and Mr. T. Fisher, J. P., have made considerable progress in ascertaining to what marketable seam of coal in the Clarence district, they went available themselves of the services of Mr. (now the Government Engineer of Coal-fields), in order to visit the coal-miners' villages and ascertain the extent of the seams at present discovered on the Clarence rivers of real commercial value.

On Monday, accompanied by Mr. T. Fisher, they visited the coal field at Redhead, situated some ten miles south of the Clarence Rovers, where Messrs. B.

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Indurated clay and shale, 1 foot 2 inches; coal, 6 inches; brown shale, 1 foot 6 inches; coal, 4 inches; shaly shales; coal, 3 1/2 inches; indurated clay, 1 inch; brown coal, 7 1/2 inches; indurated clay, 9 inches; shale, 1 foot 6 inches; indurated clay, 3 inches; coal, 3 inches; shale, 5 feet 6 inches; black shale and coal, 10 1/2 inches; bituminous coal with three stony bands, 1 foot 6 inches; indurated clay, &c.

The Rocky Mouth coal and Powell's are one at the same level of coal.

Mr. Mackenzie did not visit the outcrop of coal at the

ologically speaking, below, and is older than the Rocky Month and Shark Creek. It is a question of some importance to the residents themselves, whether they should raise a fund to ascertain and decide as to whether it might be worth the cost of digging down a bore hole some five or six hundred feet at the Creek or Rocky Month, in order to ascertain whether are any other thicker seams of coal below the one proved. We think, however, Messrs. Bowden and have done all that can be expected of them, in endeavoring to make the most palatable and profitable use of the coal and it now remains with the residents themselves, to whether it is desirable to raise a fund to prosecute search further, or to accept Mr. Mackenzie's report as on the matter.

Sugar (duty-free)	...	...	...	200	0
Opium	...	...	...	24	1
Rice	...	...	...	0	5
Specific duty	...	...	...	101	4
Harbour and light dues	...	...	...	2	7

Total \$1251 11

We understand that, at the request of a number of the merchants, the Colonial Treasurer has abolished the collection of duty on the tobacco at a gallon, and has reverted to the old system.

Morgan, Brothers' tobacco circular of January 1 states:—

There is no change to report in American tobacco during the month.

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All this Company's ore is being smelted prior to shipment. The Ruby Tin Co.—The manager reports that the week's yield of ore was 3 tons, and that 78 bags of ore were dispatched for Sydney. Number 100 employed, 100 men claim at work; ground still coming very good. All this Company's ore is being smelted prior to shipment.

Cornelian G. M. Co.—The manager, writing on the same date, reports, "I am glad to inform you that the first batch of ore, on Saturday last showed a very good grade, the quantity being 100 tons. I am sure that you could not discern the difference. I may say my confidence in the future of your mine is daily being increased; and I have every reason to hope that the ore is thick and good."

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